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THE SUN, New York City.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication iciali to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamp for that purpose

A Few Words About the Harris Case. It has been announced that an application will be made to the Recorder of this city in the case of CARLYLE W. HARRIS for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence in favor of the prisoner. In other words, the Court of General Sessions is to be asked to set aside his conviction and try him a second time, because proof has been found which could not be produced at the former trial, and which, as the defendant insists, would lead to a different

result. The rules which govern the decision of an application of this kind are perfectly well settled in the law. They do not permit or tolerate the intrusion of sympathy or any consideration of public sentiment to influence the magistrate who is called upon to determine whether a new trial ought to be grapted or not. Nevertheless, there are intelligent and well-meaning people in this town who are writing letters to the newspapers "in order that Recorder SMYTH may know the opinion of the public," and among them it is surprising to find a wellknown school teacher, who speaks of "the wretched conduct of the case by the defending lawyers" and quotes "one of our foremost physicians" as saying: "There is no proof whatever that HARRIS committed this crime, and, moreover, there is not sufficient proof that this young woman died of morphine poisoning."

If the estimable gentlemen who talk in this way were a little better informed in regard to the criminal law of this State and the mode of its administration, they might have less confidence in the correctness of the views which they thus express.

The decision of the Court of Appeals settles absolutely and finally, as matter of law, all question as to the fairness of the HARRIS thal and as to the sufficiency of the evidence to warrant a verdict of guilty. Even if no legal exceptions had been taken , to the admission or exclusion of testimony, or to any decision rendered or instruction given to the jury by the trial Judge, the Court of Appeals could have ordered a new trial, if satisfied that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, or if for any reason it seemed that justice required it; yet the seven members of that distinguished tribunal concurred in affirming the judgment of death against CARLYLE W. HARRIS: thus holding that it was right. both upon the law and the facts, as dis-

closed by the record before them. If other facts shall now be made to appear which justify and require the Recorder, by virtue of the power which he sses under the law, to grant a new trial, well and good; but it is manifestly improper to appeal to public sentiment to affect his decision, as it is futile to assail the procedure on the former trial, in view unanimous affirmance of the conviction by the court of last resort.

Quarantine in Congress.

There is a good deal of heated and, we must be pardoned for saying, foolish talk sbout the Quarantine bill which passed the House on Monday. Not merely our monomaniacal friend Mr. GODKIN, who can never forget how vigorous is the quarantine at this port, but Mugwump and Republican organs in general denounce the House bill as a wicked invention of Tammany. "Tammany." says our esteemed contemporary, the Tribune, "is willing for the sake of re taining its power over passengers and merchandise at this port to feopard human life from one end of the country to another and to put the common welfare in imminent peril ;" and it pleases the other Republican journals to join with the Mugwumps in repeating these fictions. Possibly these journals may have readers of such crass intellectuals as to believe that Tammany. which is to say a majority of the people of this town, is peculiarly anxious to expose itself to infectious diseases brought here from abroad. Here is where most of the immigrants will come, and here, in all probability, will be the greatest danger. If any human lives would be put in jeopardy by the enactment of the House Quarantine bill, the first to be put in jeopardy would be the lives of the people of this town, that is, of Tammany itself. It is certain that if the system of State quarantine had not proved effective last year, no representative of this city in Congress would dare to defend that system. The cholers is not a subject for

As a matter of fact, the record made by the Health Officer of this port and his associates last summer was so good, and so effective and thorough a quarantine was maintained here, that the plan of upsetting the present arrangements and setting up an exclusive and supreme national quarantine had no justification as far as this port was concerned. It stands to reason that local authorities, from a desire to prothemselves and their own people and interests, are more likely to keep a close quarantine than national authorities which have no local patriotism or interest and less local knowledge, and are controlled by an essentially exterior and alien direction. The preference for local quarantine among the Democrats of the House was marked, and It was founded, on the whole, on the superior efficiency of local quarantine; and constitutional theories, although very ably urged by Mr. CUMMINGS and others, were not the deciding and controlling reasons. The readers of Republican and Mugwump newspapers only will never find it out, but the substitution of national for municipal quarantine was as strongly opposed by ian Francisco and New Orleans as by New York. The representatives of Florida and Louisiana, which have a special fear of yellow fever, asserted that the local quarantine officers with their long special experience could put down yellow fever far better than the Marine Hospital men, and also that the quarantine regulations which might be sufficient at one port might be entirely insufficient at another The uniformity which seems to be a great object of the advocates of national quarantine would be dangerous. Every port has own way of handling special diseases. and an exclusively national quarantine would be likely to work mischief in interfering with local regulations.

a national quarantine with the local syssems, supplementing them instead of sup-

harm. Mr. BOURKE COCKBAN'S amendment prevents any Federal interference with local quarantine rules. No Federal officer may "relax, modify, or suspend any rules, precautions, or regulations which may have been or may hereafter be adopted by any State or municipal authorities for the exclusion of contagious or infectious diseases from any part of the United States, or permit the entry or discharge of any vessel in any port of the United States where quarantine regulations may have been established by State or municipal authority until such vessels have complied with such regulation." By this amendment, which had the cordial support of the representatives of the cities to which the enforcement of effectual quarantine regulations will be of the great est concern next summer, there can be no relaxation of such regulations by national quarantine officers. With the provisions requiring vessels arriving in United States ports from foreign ports to show a clean bill of health, attested by the United States Consul at such ports, and establishing quarantine along the Mexican and Canadian boundary lines, the House Quarantine bill does not deserve the censures passed upon it. It is evident from the Senate bill and the House bill that Congress will not favor national control of quaran tine. Both bil's put it in the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to make certain regulations which the Marine Hospital service is to carry out in conjunction with the municipal and State quarantine service. The Cockran amendment to the House bill represents the sentiment of the majority of the Democratic party. The national authorities may cooperate with

planting them, may do good and can do no

to control them. Whatever be the fate of the two quarantine bills, and whether any quarantine bill becomes a law, the people of this town are sure of as intelligent and effectual quarantine service as can be. As far as this port and the State are concerned, no quarantine bill is necessary. New York can take care of herself vigilantly and successfully, as she did last year.

the local officers, but shall not be allowed

What Will the Parnellites Do?

It cannot be denied that the Parnellite faction of the Irish Nationalist party has hitherto commanded a good deal of sympathy on this side of the Atlantic. This symnathy has been wholly due to the ardent affection with which Mr. PARNELL was regarded by Irish-Americans, and to the widespread feeling of regret at his untimely death. It would have been, and it will be, at once extinguished if Mr. John E. Red-MOND and his followers, betraying the cause to which Mr. PARNELL gave his life, set the interests of their faction above those of their country, and repudiate a home rule measure which their deceased chief would have welcomed.

The new bill for the self-government of Ireland has been submitted to the leaders of the McCarthyite party, and it has met with their approval. They do not say that it is a perfect measure; that it gives all that patriotic Irishmen would like to have: but they do aver that it embodies the utmost concessions that could possibly be extorted from the present House of Commons. They declare, moreover, that it is a signal improvement on the bill of 1836, which Mr. PARNELL accepted and commended to his countrymen. We have reason to believe that the superiority of the new bill is particularly marked in the delegation to the Dublin Government of control over the judiciary and the constabulary, and in the reduction of Ireland's share of the fiscal burdens of the United Kingdom.

We shall know very speedily whether these assertions are well founded. If they are, Mr. REDMOND and his eight Parliamentary colleagues will do weil to support Mr. GLADSTONE'S measure, if they desire to excite any feeling but disgust and indignation among the real friends of Ireland in the United States. If the new bill shall prove to be a good bill -- a better bill than that which had Mr. PARNELL's approvalany Irishman who takes advantage of his seat in the House of Commons to cooperate with the opponents of the measure will deserve to be branded as a traitor to his country. No pretext will avail to save him from

detestation and contempt. It will be useless for Mr. REDMOND to allege that his opposition is justified by Mr. GLADSTONE's inability to repast the bill at his dictation, or to accept an amendment which would drive away ten English votes for every Parnellite vote it might attract. Nothing could be more preposterous than the notion that nine members of Parliament should prescribe a course of action for 343 members. There is but one way in which Mr. REDMOND could justify the desertion of Mr. GLADSTONE at this juncture, and that is by convincing intelligent Irishmen that the new bill, if passed, would place Ireland in a worse position than she now occupies. He would find it impossible to do this if the new bill were a fac-simile of that which Mr. PARNELL advocated. How much more should it represent a decided advance upon the former measure!

The readers of THE SUN will have an op portunity of comparing, feature by feature the forthcoming Home Rule bill with that introduced nearly seven years ago. They will be enabled to judge for themselves whether it embodies larger concessions to Ireland than those which Mr. PARNELL was eager to obtain.

No Nationalizing the Militia.

In the prolonged debates on the pending militia bill in the House, nothing has been more striking than the sentiment stirred up against any unwarranted increase of Federal authority over the State military organizations.

The measure under discussion has much to recommend it. To begin with, it sweeps obsolete legislation from the statute book The existing laws, based on the conditions of a full century ago, in 1792, with their now quaint injunctions in regard to fusees, hangers, and spontoons, are ludicrou encumbrances. It would hardly be deemed imperative to-day on the enrolled citizen to provide himself, as there directed, with a musket and two spare flints, or with a rifle having twenty balls suited thereto, and with a quarter of a pound of powder and a shot pouch. Such laws, still nominally in force, only show how long this subject has been in need of revision, and it is a merit of the pending

bill that it makes a revision. A second ground of favor no doubt was fairly expected in its calling for no additional apprepriation. It did originally propose that the present annual provision of \$400,000 for the militia should be increased to \$600,000; but that change was promptly abandoned by the managers, who saw that it would imperil the whole meas ure. Accordingly every good feature of the bill can be pushed along without fear of its affecting the Treasury balance sheet.

A third point of importance, which called out more difference of opinion, was the one to apportion the \$400,000 no longer according to representation in Congress, but ac-

cording to the organized militia strength of a State or Territory. The new plan furnishes a stimulus to States to enlarge their militia, and rewards successful efforts in that direction. It also makes sure that there is something for the apprepriation to be expended upon. On the other hand, the existing law seeks to share more impartially among the States funds that are the common property. It sees that the States that have the smallest proportion of militia may for that very reason require a disproportionate amount of help from the national Treasury, since the local Legislature is neglectful; while it is for the common interest that the militia everywhere

should be active and efficient. But without going further just now into that matter, a most interesting feature of the discussions was the opposition to nationalizing the militia. It broke out on the very first section of the bill, which provides that the organized militia shall " be known as the National Guard." The name itself roused suspicion. "Why this unnecessary and dangerous step." asked one speaker, toward obliterating State lines and making the militia of the States a national guard in time of peace?" It was explained that the name, which has really been voluntarily adopted already by thirty-three States for their local organizations, was merely a corvenient one for distinguishing the organized from "the Reserve Militia," as the unorganized arms-bearing citizens are called in the bill. Yet even then there was so much murmuring that it was proposed to change the name to State Guard.

Then, on the control of the militia, the ordering of it into service, and the rules for its government, the same anxiety and suspicion were manifest. "It has got to be a common idea." said Mr. McMILLIN, "that the people will go to wreck and ruin unless you 'nationalize' everything in which they are concerned. The most fearful conflict, our civil war, that has ever overtaken our country, came on under the old milltia system, and that system was found sufficient for the emergency.' Quite as significant as the attack upon the bill was the defence of it. Its advocates did not insist that nationalizing the militia was needed for this or that reason, but simply that there had always been national militia laws and that the present bill reformed antiquated legislation and supplied a substitute in the same spirit, and strictly under the constitutional prerogatives of Congress "to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers. and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." But in spite of these disclaimers, the opponents of the measure insisted that it was "a distinct departure from the old military organization-another step in the direction of centralization."

The jealousy on all sides to preserve the distinctive features of the State militia system is a welcome manifestation. In one respect some of the arguments on this sub ject were mistaken, although the general view was sound. We do not to-day have the militia of the fathers, or anything like it. The militia of the founders of the republic was a failure from the start. It was an unwieldy fabric, that tumbled of its own weight. It was found both needless and impracticable to introduce here the system of al most universal enrollment and regular mobilization that some European countries alm at; and it was not until about half a century of failure that the new rolunteer system began to grow up, in State ofter State, showing itself in time for the Mexican war, and being in full operation by the outbreak of the civil war.

If the present system cannot properly be said to have in its favor the argument of establishment by the founders of the Government, it has the argument of tried exp-rience; and to-day, with all its defects and drawbacks, it is a good system, so that, having been established and maintained by the States, and found ready and fit, also, for Federal uses in the hour of peril, the States are properly anxious that, in the effort to aid and improve it by national legislation, it shall not be seriously changed from its original and existing character.

Mr. McPherson's Colleague.

Mr. James Smith, Jr., of Newark becomes United States Senator from New Jersey by the vote of every Democrat in the Legislature of that State.

Concerning the political genius and the moral and intellectual qualifications of Senator SMITH, we have nothing to add to what we said at the time when this result was indicated by THE SUN. The Democracy gains in the Senate, in New Jersey, and in the country generally by the appearance of this new, interesting, and remarkably vigorous personality in national politics.

So changed are the present political conditions in New Jersey that the failure of the Hon. LEON ABBETT to reach the office that at one time seemed to be waiting for him, implies no dishonor to his record and no discredit to his ability as a politician. When Governor ABBETT found that his cauvass for the Senatorship was hopeless, he very sensi bly withdrew from the contest; and thus added to his many and distinguished services to the party which he had led so long. The State organization owes a large lebt of gratitude to LEON ABBETT and as the existing lines of faction disappear, and with them the differences of opinion over State issues with which he has been conspicuously concerned, the illustrious character of his services, both as a party leader and as an honest and fearless Chief Executive, will be more widely

recognized by fair-minded Democrats. As for the Hon. JOHN RODEBICK MC-PHERSON, he will soon have the privilege and pleasure of conducting the Hon. JAMES SMITH, Jr., to the bar of the Senate, in order that the latter may take the oath of office; a duty sure to be performed by Mr. McPherson with graceful dignity and genuine good will.

Malby's Ghosts.

The Assembly Committee on Ways and Means is in charge of a precious set of reso lutions, which ought to be suitably framed and preserved for the benefit of students of the political history of New York. These resolutions were introduced by Mr. G. R. Malby, the St. Lawrence statesman, who is the leader of the Republican party in the Assembly, although he is not much more than half as handsome as the Hon. HAMIL-TON FISH, Jr. After hopping gayly over a whole series of Whereases they fall heavily upon a Resolved, That a special committee, onsisting of five members of the Assem bly, be appointed by the Speaker to investigate the Rapid Transit Commission. According to our esteemed contemporary

the Herald, "a deathlike silence followed the introduction of Mr. Malby's resolu tions. We should think so. There was a whole company of ghosts called forth. From

the days of Republican rule all the hayseed committees trooped along in sad proession, the chin-beards wagging spectrally in the winds of memory. Poor devils What a good time they used to have here, and how they loved to investigate New York. What Hudsons of champagne they drank, and how they loved to see the elephant and the tiger. What bills, what miles of bills they ran up. What acres of reports they made. How fair a boon they were to stenography and rum. How they yearned for this town and wanted to be its guardians and never let it do anything for itself. Where is the life that late they led?

Who pays for their junkets now? The committee to investigate New York is among the lost arts. One of the chief delights of Republican legislators at Albany is no more. New York is no longer their pudding. Procession of Republican investigating ghosts, retire amid deathlike silence, saluting MALBY as you go!

Englest, and Best.

Our esteemed contemporary the Herald, who is now assisting with vigor and good sense in obtaining for us the boon of rapid

transit, presented these views on Tuesday: "The public duty that confronts the Commissioners is pla'n. It is to secure the best facilities attainable for ninediate relief. If this can be done through the Man battan Company that is the course to pursue, and the on , which the Commissioners are bound to adopt uneas they see a better way to sure and speedy relief."

Fortunately the simplest and quickest system by which we can procure the desired end is beyond all comparison the best. Years might be spent in delaying improve ment by planning tunnels, but the elevated railroads would still afford the most sensible and agreeable method of city travel that invention had produced. The light and air of the open sky can never be replaced satisfactorily by any makeshift substitutes. The sooner that invariable fact is generally accepted, the happier and richer will be New

That is an ingenious combination suggested in the Tribune yesterday of Gen. HARmison's resigning as President, Mr. Monton succeeding, and appointing his former chief to the vacancy in the Supreme Court. President Harrison would make a valuable member of the court, but the office of President isn't to be treated that way. It would be more from the hands of President CLEVELAND.

We are requested, in connection with the proposition to remove the old City Hall for the sake of a new one, to call Mayor Gilbor's attention to Proverbs xxii., 28, which says: "Remove not the ancient landmark, which thy

fathers have sit." These are words worthy of all head, yet if hey should be regarded as the absolute law the city of civilization could never be built. In building the new City Hall, destined to be the principal municipal building of the Greater New York soon at hand, we must take a common-sense view of the future as well as r respectful view of the past. If it is best to take away the present building, take it away. As we understand the situation, an entirely new building will be wise. The needs of the times are much weightier authority in the

Very many of the cases of pneumonia which are constantly reported owe their existence to negligence. The disease, which consists in an inflammation of the proper substance of the lungs, is often brought on by prolonged exposure to cold; and it is always dangerous, as can be seen by the weekly ecords of mortality in this city, which show that it destroys more lives here than any other disease. The ordinary symptoms of it are coughing, pain in the side, feverishness, and secclerated breathing; and just as soon as any one is affected by these symptoms a loctor should be sent for, while the sufferer must keep indoors. The doctor will at once order the patient to bed. If he be not there, and then try to give him relief by the administration of those drugs that have the approval of experience. A cure can thus be effected in a good proportion of the cases of pneumonia.

Many of the diseases that prove fatal can be successfully treated, if treated in time. Americans, when taken ill, are apt to postpone the duty of sending for a doctor, fancying that they will soon be well again; they dislike to be ordered to bed and kept away from their business; they can't bear to make a fuss over their ailments; they hate to take medicines; they would rather not run up doctors' bills. Lives are very, very often lost secause of such foolishness. Innumerable people would live through diseases that prove fatal to them if they would act with judgment and prudence when first taken ill.

Better be particular about catching a cold at this season of the year, and in all the other seasons. If you catch it, better try to get rid of it as soon as you can. Many are the diseases to which it renders people liable.

We are asked whether we think that, in the event of the establishment of home rule in Ireland, many of the Irish-born people now in this country would leave it for the old sod. We do not. Our Irish immigrants are believ ers in a republican system of government; they are prosperous and contented here; they mingle with the other elements of the American people; they desire to spend their lives and rear their children here; they hade farewell to the old sod when they left it. In this country they enjoy rights that they would not possess in Ireland, even under home rule. or at least until home rule brought about a transformation of the social order there, overturned the aristocratic system, and cleared away every vestige of English supremacy and royalty. Few of the Irish people in the United States could endure the thought of again living as British subjects. Whatever be the kind of home rule granted to Ireland by the British Parliament, it can be destroyed at any time by that Parliament.

There are street beggars in this city unlike any that are seen in foreign cities and ery unlike Lazanus of the Gospel of LUKE. They are well dressed, self-asserting, grossmannered, brazen-faced, and sometimes go so far as to menace the people whom they address, after the fashion of the "Camorra" of Sicily a generation ago. They are of the kind described in a very old English law as 'valiant beggars and sturdy vagabonds." oafers who will not work and are an intolerable public nuisance. We shall look for relief from them hereafter, as Superintendent BYENES has issued an order to the police to arrest all street beggars. It is the duty of those citizens who happen to be accosted by any of them to take the trouble to bring him to the notice of the nearest policeman. By doing so they will render a service to the com-

A committee of classical scholars in Italy are trying to raise funds to build monuments in honor of four ancient Romans of renown-VIRGIL, SALLUST, HORACE, and CICERO-VIR monument to be in Mantua, near which he was born seventy years before the Christian era; Sallust's to be in Aquila; Horace's in enosa, and Cickeo's in Arpinum, his birthplace. Two of these illustrious Romans were poets; one of them was a historian, and the other an orator. Cireno was assassinated: Sallust was expelled from the Senate, and both VIRGIL and HORACE died suddenly under circumstances that would be considered suspicious by some modern porters. The works of all of them are studied in our time by a vastly greater number of peo-ple than studied them in their own age or in any other age since then. Their fame has grown through the centuries until now an Italian committee are raising a fund to rear their monuments. All the world of scholarship is asked to subscribe to the fund; and we should not be surprised to hear that some American millionaire, ANDREW CARNEGIE, for

example, had subscribed the whole of it. The two Roman poets and the Roman orator and the historian have "waited long" for their monuments; but, if they are up aloft, they will surely grow eloquent over the teenth century. And there may now be neglected American poets among us thonor monuments will be erected thousands of years hence.

It is satisfactory to learn that Mr. ROYAL CARROLL, for whom a racing boat is building at the HERRESHOFFS', has not challenged for the cup offered by the Royal Victoria Yacht Club of England. There is a disadvantageous inequity imposed upon the yacht challenging for that prize, which, if a certain fact is reported accurately in this country, amounts practically to a trap. These are the words of the Victoria deed:

"The length on the load water line shall not vary more than ten per cent from that stated in the chal-lenge; but in no case shall the challenging yacht, if of one mast, be under 60 feet nor over 90 feet on the load water line,"

By the America Cup deed neither challenger or challenged can be "more than ninety feet" in length; but the Victoria deed draws that limit across the stem of the venturesome foreigner alone, because we believe the cutter building for the Prince of Wales is to be ninety-two feet long. Under the deed Mr. Can-BOLL's boat or any other boat from this country would have no equal chance, certainly no reasonable chance, unless the English ninetyfooter should be a hopeless tub. The Victoria Cup ought never to be recognized as an ambition for any true blue sport. Fair play is a

"What is a great man?" asks a Sun reader who has thought over our remarks upon the letter of Mr. A. S. PEASE of Saratoga. We call that man great who is possessed of more, or greatly more, intellect than the average man: whose thought is broader, deeper. loftier, or wiser than that of the ordinary man; or who is endowed with powers of exe cution, command, or achievement that surpass, or greatly surpass, those of the common place man. As there have been in the world men of extraordinary stature or strength of body, so there have been men of extraordinary mental strength, stature, or quality. As the physical glants are rare and special products of nature, so, likewise, are the intellectual giants. Both the former and the latter are pretty sure to be recognized at sight, or known through their deeds, by the rest of mankind.

Since the discovery of the diamond fields of South Africa in 1807 there have been exported from Cape Colony fifty million carats of diamonds, weighing over ten tons, and valued at \$350,000,000. Yet the export of South African diamonds is regulated by the owners of the fields in strict accordance with the demand for them. Care is taken by the exporters not to overstock the markets of the world. How extravagant, then, must be mankind's deare for diamonds in these times.

CONTINENTAL UNION.

A Duty at Hand-Achievement Not Far Off.

From the Baltimore World. Is the annexation question growing in Canada? There's a growing suspicion that it is. At a meeting of Conservatives at Toronto, at which Sir John Thompson, Sir Adolphe Caron, the ifon, C. H. Tupper, and others of equal prominence were speakers, the one aim of their addresses was to combat the idea of annexation, recprocity, free trade with United States, or inde pendence. It seems to be the main issue in a political campaign. When it has reached the dignity of a cam-paign issue, and the friends of the Government make it the topic of speeches, there can be little doubt of the growth of the feeling of a mexation or independence

From the Pearin Herald. Canada will become a part of the United States. This athe manifest destiny of our northern neighbor. Political union, carrying with it commercial union, is a neasure dictated by common sense and common interests. In recent municipal elections in Canada the union candidates have been usually elected by good majorities. When the sentiment for union makes tself felt in Mayoralty elections it must be evident that the Caus tians are doing some hard thinking. From the Buffalo Enqui er.

Annexation talk seems to be in the air these days. The Canadians on the north are getting a good deal agitated on the subject of annexing us-for that is the ay the subject looks to them.

From the Washington Post Mr. Raiph Edwards of Montreal is a bluff and hearty Canadian who made one of a group of talkers at the National. "It seems to me," he said, "that you Yankees ould be very glad to have Canada a part of your country. It is the eternal cry of your newspapers that we are burdened with debt. Did you ever re lect that the debt of the United States lays over the debt of Canada like a doubloon over a nickel with a hole in it? See what we would bring you: An hourst population, that is frugal, industrious, and productive, a large part of it speaking English as the mother tongue, and an empire of territory as remarkable for its capacity as for its extent. There is much talk of the wheat lands of your Northwest, but Canada can provide more wheat that all of the United States put together and not half try.
Why don't we do it' you say. Because the thousands
of our square miles that are moist from spring to autumn because of the substratum of ice need Yankee money and Yankee enterprise.

From the St. Paul Despatch. When Canada shall have realized ber manifest der tiny is now within measurable distance of time.

From the St. Louis Glade Democra The politicians of Canada, it is said, are all opposed to annexation. This is easily understood. The poli ticians would be much smaller men under the prop arrangement than they are now, although Canada, of course, under this acheme, would manage her own local affairs, as the States of the Union have always done. Canada is not going to knock for admission in the Union for a few years yet to come, but she will do this some day, despite the nostlity of the politicians to

such a move. From the Jewish Tidings, There is one solution. Let Canada assert her inde-pendence. Then let the several provinces of the Deninion vote to become States of this republic and seek admission through Congress when they can sho

Interesting News by Way of Albany. From the New York Records

ALBEST, Jan. 24.-Robert A. Maxwell of Batavia and William A. Poucher of Oswego arrived at the Delavan to-day. Maxwell was the Superintendent of Insurance who was turned down by Hill. He is to be, it is said, First Assistant Postmaster-General under Daniel S. La-mont. Maxwell and Poucherare on their way to Lake-wood to consult with Mr. Cleveland. They were joined here by acveral other anti-mappers.

A long conference was held, at which the whole queon of the Federal patronnes in this State was gone ver and the resolution taken that no Hill man should have a show. In the words of Poucher, "We are on top low, and we intend to stay there."

Probably No Truth in It.

including Norton Chase.

From the Chicago Herald,
If reports from Washington be true, President-elect
Cleveland is to be commended for having requested Speaker Crisp to dispense with the services of William steele Holman as Chairman of the Committee on Ap propriations, and the Speaker is worthy of praise for having signified his intention of complying with the request

Hostile to a Benefactor. From the Philade'phia Record.

Mr. Pullman of car fame, whose, men are contented and have never had a strike, counted on 2,000 major ity for Harrison in Pullman, Ill. "To my surprise," he ays, " Cleveland carried the place by 600." travel around the country in a private car and send our families to Europe. We concluded that we would pull some of the tall feathers out of o'd Pullman's p'ume just to see how he liked it."

The Opinion of a Bright Texas Editor. From the Belton Journal, The editorial page of THE SUN is the best in America

One Cover.

"I'm going to give a dinner to my best friend to night," said Nawson.
-Who is that ?" asked Witherub. "Myself," said Mawson.

A citizen of Chatham, Ontario, informs us that the mails come into Canada from the United States much behind the proper time. The Sex of Friday not reaching him until Monday. The Chatham Postmaster says that the fault hee at the New York and of

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM PLANS.

They Were Approved Because the Museum Trustees Had Approved Them. Wonder has been expressed at the action of the Fark Commissioners in approving the plans for an extension of the Natural History Museum presented by the trustees despite the emphatic protest of Landscape Architect Vaux. who is the official adviser of the Fark Board in such matters. Surprise is felt also that the Board should not only set its own opinions against that of Mr. Vaux, but should by its action repudiate the established plan for the completed museum to occupy the whole of Manhattan square, and should leave the square at the mercy of successive Boards of Park Commissioners, who may see fit to devote it to other uses than that to which it was originally dedicated. To ascertain the motive for their

other uses than that to which it was originally dedicated. To ascertain the motive for their action a reporter of The Sus interviewed yesterday the three Park Commissioners who voted to approve the plans.

"Why were the plans of the Natural History Museum adopted against the emphatic protest of the landscape architect? and why was the planesta! lished in the building of the first section of the structure repudiated?" were the two questions asked.

"So far as I am concerned," said Commissioner Grey, "I considered that the gentlemen composing the Board of Trustees of the museum, who have spent their time and are spending their money in its advancementmen who have devoted many years to the work—knew best what was wanted. I have been a tark Commissioner but a short time—three weeks—and I deferred to the opinion of these men. As for the change from the original plans, I considered that too slight to prevent the adoption of the plans which the trustees desired.

"I believe that Commissioner Straus was actuated in the matter by similar motives, were you not, Commissioner?"

Commissioner Nathan Straus assented, and added that some of the museum trustees have nothing else to do but look after the musuum, and they ought to know what is best for the museum in the matter of buildings.

"I voted for the plans," said Commissioner Tappen, because the trustees, whose judgment in the matter I consider excellent, approved them, and because I think that the deviation from the original plan is so slight that the addition will not mar the harmony of a structure completed on the old lines."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PARK BOARD. Prospective Legislation Approved-Impor tant Change in the By-laws,

The Park Board at its meeting yesterday approved proposed legislation to allow the Met opolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History to close their doors on two days of every week, and to provide for a Vice-President of the Board, without salary, to act during the absence or disability of the President. The Commissioners also agreed to a proposed law to place the park police pension fund in the Finance Department, and to another to provide for the building of an approach to the new Macomb's Dam Bridge from Ogden avenue, and to still another authorizing the issue of bonds for the completion of the retaining wall at Riverside

A petition for the improvement of High Bridge Park by cutting a wide street through its lower end was referred to President Dana for report.

lor report.

Superintendent Haffen of the parks north of the Harlem was instructed to report what improvements can and ought now be made in Cedar Park, the expenditure to be kept within the limit of a \$5,000 appropriation.

A proposition to build a viaduet 500 feet in length at Ninoty-sixth street and Riverside Park was approved.

Commissioner Straus was appointed a committee to secure a temporary right of way from 154th street at Fighth avenue to the temporary Central Bridge.

154th street at Eighth avenue to the temporary Central Bridge.

Secretary Burns was elected Treasurer of the police pension fund on motion of President Dana.

On motion of Commissioner Gray it was ordered that any Commissioner should have authority to act in matters of emergency which might be attended to otherwise only by the President. This was done by amending the by-laws.

Dr. Briggs and Bob Ingersoll.

From the Philidelphia Episcopal Recorder, "If professors in Presbyterian Schools of Divinity may go as far as Dr. Brisks goes without ecclesiastica censure. the time is approaching when Col. Ingered will be eligible for the Presbyterian pulpit."—The Sux These words of THE SUX, in a recent issue, voice our It is, indeed, a melancholy speciacle to find a body of Christian clerkymen endorsing the theories of James Martineau and James A. Briggs. This shining of Tax Sux, which, among secular jour-

nals, has been conspicuous in its defence of the trutt of God, reveals a condition, not of strength and beauty out, alast of decay and weakness in the Presbytery.

Senator Bayard and the Late Justles Bradley.

To the Editor of The Sex-Sie: Within a few days have seen an article in your paper on the death of Mr R. B. Hayes, in which you give him full credit for all the virtues he ever possessed and justif denounce his one great fault. But in writing up the history of Mr. Hayes, you fail to do justice to the Electoral Commission, the partisin vote of one member of which made it possible for Mr. Hayes to occupy the Presidential chair fraudulently for a period of four years. That member was the late Mr. Justice Bradley of the United tates Supreme Court.

The efforts of Senator Bayard of Delaware probable had as much weight in that emergency in forming the Electoral Commission as those of any other Senator. He feit assured that the members of the Supreme Court upon that Commission would at least be non-parties. and would give a decision in accordance with the fact and evidence. But from the result it was very evident that dustice Bradley could not raise himself above the slime and mire of corrupt politics. At his death all seemed to have been forgotten. He was sulogized in

Bearly all the newspapers of the land.

In thus commenting upon Justice Bradley I am not forgetful of his great legal learning, of his clear and usually satisfactory decisions in the high court. His private life may have been binucless, but the culogies ere not deserved, for he was as much a party to the DELAWARE CITY, Jan. 24.

Why is This Church in Buyonne Closed?

To ray Entrop or The Sex-Sir. As a subscriber to The Sex I respectfully inquire: When will St. Thomas's Roman Catholic (English speaking) Church of this city reopen its doors for the purpose of divine worship! Some fifteen months ago said church, newly built, was dedicated and formally opened for worship built, was dedicated and formally opened for wurship by the Right Rev. Bishop Wigger, and the Rev. Patrick Egan Installed as pastor. After remaining open for some three months, and without further notice to pew hoslers than the closting and locking of the church diorr, St. Thomas was read updan 10, 180; and has remained so ever since that date. It is true a card the remained and the control of the compensation. On the control of the compensation of the control o

Sunday and the Fair-Preserve One Day of the Week for Rest,

To the Editor of The Sun-Sie. I wish to thank you for the publication of the editorial in last Sunday ed tion on closing the World's Fair on Sunday. Your paper has great industree—not always such as I might wish—and I hope you will keep on in this line till your readers are convinced that Sunday should be observed by all as a day of rest, at least, if not of worship. What is exceeded coming to when there is no time but anniar out, if even many on attent worse places. It will be better for our epple to the king run.

Epwane H Lux.

Reformers Who Vote.

To THE EDITOR OF THE AUN - Ser. I have taken a few days to examine the truth of "Taxpayer's" statement in a citer to you last week, entitled "Reformers Who Don't Vote." from which I quote: "A careful inspection of the roater of the City Reform Clinb shows that a riductionary small percentage of the members ever redister or vote at our municipal elections." Peace publish a correction of this. Over 100 percent, of them legister and vote. Manage this Revous City.

No Smack at All.

From the Chicago Daily Tolluns Timid Youth—Miss Gracle, perhaps my coming here of often may seem—may seem to—to smack of undue orasistence.

Jemure Maiden—George your coming here has—has ever smacked of anything yet.

Mrs. Burnett's remarkable story. "The One Are. Burnett's remarkable story.

I Knew Best of All." is easily the best thing in Softier's Mogazine for February; we are inclined to think it the best thing Mrs. Burnett has done. Other interesting articles in the number are Dr. Van Dyke's "From Venice to the Gross-Venediger." M. de Chambrun's Venice to the Gross-Venediger." M. de Chambrun's Nathalaster. recollections of Summer, Octave Thanet's sixth stor; of a Western town, Mr. Weston's description of Tangie and Mr. Crowninshield's second article on "Impres-sions of a Decorator in Rome." There are posma by Miss Thomas and Mrs. Moulton short stories by T. R. Sullivan and Lloyd Osborne, and an article by Mr. and Mrs. Blackfield, who know what they are writing about, but somehow fall to convey any idea of actuality.

MISS PATIMA TO BE SOLD TO-DAY.

At 11 O'Clock, in the Lion House, to the This morning at 11 o'clock, in the lion house of Central Park. Auctioneer Morgan will offer to the highest bidder Miss Fatima, daughter of Miss Murphy and Caliph, the Park hippopotami. Miss Fatima is two and a half years old, weighs 1,200 pounds, is in perfect health playful as a kitten, and in all ways suited to patisfy the wants of any one anxious to be come the owner of a hippopotamus. The interesting reason why the Park authorities are willing to dispose of Miss Fatima and her playful ways is that the advent of a sister o brother is expected in about a month, and Miss Murphy cannot, in reason, be called upon to exercise a motherly care over more than

one offspring at a time. Albday yesterday the animal keepers of the Park crowded about Miss Fatima, bidding her Park crowded about Miss Fatima, bidding her good-by with affection and peanuts, which she does not like. To her friends, laden with peanuts or only with words of farewell, she opened a mouth that looked like a true fissure vein in a cinnabar formation, and seemed unconscious of the sad partings which this day is destined to impose. Her maps. Callph, appears satisfied with the arrangement. He never did like Miss Fatima and gave her a dreadful whipping when she was only three days old. He evidently hoped for a young man hippopotamus, and Miss Fatima was a sore trial.

The official indica of foodby's sale requires that Miss Fatima's purchase wrice shall be paid in "bankable funds" and that she be removed from the Park within five days.

The Park Commissioners yesterday fixed the upset price at \$3,000.

MEXICAN COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT. A Tip from New York Started the Inquiry Which Led to Their Arrest.

City or Mexico, Jan. 25.-The police have learned that the operations of the gang of bank note counterfeiters, two of whom were arrested here yesterday, have seldom been equalled for boldness in this country. The leaders of the gang wrote to the American Bank Note Company in New York asking that company to print for them bank bills of the London Bank of Mexico and South America. These men represented themselves as agents of the bank, and directed that their correspondence be sent to the bank's l'ost Office address, evidently having some plan to get their letters without the bank's knowledge The police are making an active search for the members of the gang still at liberty.

the members of the gang still at liberty.

Secretary Freeland of the American Bank Note Company said yesterday, in reference to the above: "It is only an instance of a very common kind of attempted swindling. We gave the Mexican authorities their first information about this case. Early in December I received a letter from the City of Mexico signed 'Manuel Comacho, asking for specimens of bank notes of the Banco Nacionel is Mexico and the London Bank of Mexico and South America. Comacho gave his address as 'Capucinos No. 20, City of Mexico.'

The letter was written on ordinary paper, with no letter head, and no reference was given. I immediately wrote to the officers of the Mexican lanks, telling them all about it. That is the last I have heard of it.

"We often get letters from persons who seem to think we can print bank notes for them as well as for the banks."

... While holes in a great variety of shapes have been punched in my commutation tickets," said a suburban resident, "I don't remember to have seen for a long time a simple round punch hole. I have no doubt that such a punch is in use on the road, but it is like the car

numbered 1, you don't very often see it."

—A recent idioxynerasy is that of the crank who has
published a book of several hundred præss in which there is not a period or a paragraph. It sets forth a peculiar philosophy with no d vision of sentences but commas, semicolons, and colons. Like many other commas, semicolons, and colons. Like many other strange things, this come from Chicago. ... The occurrence of an accident from collision in the

East River usually note the lawvers in the case to in quiring of the police on the Brooklyn Bridge what they know about it, and the police are frequently haired to court as witnesses. From their high perches on the readway and promensiles they see a great many of these mishaps and get a truer idea of their causes that from the decks of the colliding ve-sels. -A wholesale provision dealer of Brooklyn lost a ca

load of turkeys and chickens due from the West about holiday times. The car had been side-tracked some-where en route, so that when it was opened people standing about wanted to put clothes pins on their noses. The load of spoiled poultry would have be a carted away to a fertilizer factory had not the owner escived an offer from the proprietor of a canning establishment. He sold it with alacrity, and it is not on the market, strongly peppered, as deviled chicket

and deviled turkey.

—People who cross the big bridge on foot at about half-past 7 in the morning or about 6 in the evening are apt to be startled by a tall, strong looking your man, bareheaded usually, who fairly flies along the prom He rushes shead regardless of observation and care less of about twenty small boys that run in pursuit and make shrill remarks. He probably strikes must pro-ple as an escaping lunatic, but he is merely an amawho lives in Brooklyn and takes the way of going to and from his place of business in Ne York.

pictures, that are supposed to be humorous, representing interviews between "Johnnies," old and voons and ballet girls behind the scenes of theatre. Pictures of this kind are wholly unfounded inventions No such interviews are possible in any real theatre in the United States. It is a busy place tack of the curtain during a performance, and strangers are heartly unwelcome there. A manager would rather pass lifty cead heats into the front of the house than to allow ne dude to tumble over people and properties and in terfere with work behind the scene

-Many naval o heers believe that Admiral Gherarit made the mistake of his life at the time when the United States gave Hippolyte the moral support that made him President of Hayti. The Admiral was dick ering with Hippointe for possession of St. Nicolas Mole when the latter was still apparently far from the attainment of his ambition. Cherardi was not cupowered to seize the harbor, unly to dicker, but those who were about him feel sure that the state Depart ment would have been well pleased had be made the seizure. He might have suffered the temporary dis-peasure of its superiors, but it is believed throughout the navy that had he made this country owner of St.

Nicolas Mole Admiral Walker would hardly have raised his recent delicate question of precedence.

—A series of experimen a has demonstrated the reations between red faunch monkeys, beer, and rheumatism. Two groups of caged monkeys were abundantly supplied with beer by the experimenters, one group being cal in red dannel, the other group left naked. At the naked monkeys contracted rheumatism, and all the flannel-clad monkeys escaped. Then the experimenters, having thoroughly cured the rheumatic monkeys, clad them to flannel and let the other group go bare. The supply of beer was continued and the bare monkeys were attacked by the rheima-tiam, while the dannel-claid monkeys recovered. The experimenters declare the beer made all the monkeys apt sub e te for theomatism, but that the flannel, h keeping of cold air from the joints, prevented its

taken into his mouth in the consumption of a cigar unsmoke, when the cigar is burning freely, and breathe it out slowly through a handkerchief, compressing the lips until only a small aperture year. ting. After the smoke has been exhaled a distinct brown statu will be seen on the lines, and it emits a strong odor, like that of an old pipe. This is me time, the poisonous principle of tobacco, and more or lessed it is absorbed through the mucous membrane every time that a cigar, cigarette, or pipe is smoked or to-bacco is chewed. How fart is injurious and how it is beneficial depends entirely on the individual for that tobacco can be beneficial as well as harmful near? all doctors are non agreed.

-A business man of this city remarks: "Yes, my old partner has retired. He is going to the north of fre-land next month to live. You know, he has no have land next month to live. You know he has no how-bies to keep him there and he has money enough to keep him there. One can live on the other side for half of what it costs him in America. Then, there is another tang; a man who does no work over there is a gentleman, here he is a loater. It's atmosphere no less than the social order that makes the differ nec-over there a man is contented to just sit around and be in society. Over here he cets to be uneasy after awhile unless he is doing something and he doesn'though the doesn'the how how to reside gracefully. If he doesn't know how to relire gracefully. If he doesn't wo and work he has to go in for some fad or cise play with all his might. As long as my ell partner doesn't want to work, and doesn't wish to want to, he is better off in

Marmony in the Household.

From Puck. Mrs. Brace—Do you and your bushand ever disagree! Mrs. Chace—No. indeed: At least my husband never loca.

Europe."

"Did you ever see a ghost !"

"tince."
"Wors you scared ?"
"Wors you scared ?"
"Was I scared ? Was I? My false teeth, were in a lase on a table stree feet away from the bed, and the disso on a table stree feet away from the bed, and the disso in a table street way from the bed, and the disso in a table street way from the bed, and the disso in the bed and the bed an